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The Bryan speech in Boston was for "harmony in two groups," each group

If the Greensburg man who lost \$5,000 a fake foot race succeeds in recovering any part of it he should ask the court for a

neither Hill nor Gorman can have the does that settle it?

The discovery that ex-President Cleveland is a large stockholder in the Indianapolis Gas Company will probably make some people hereabout wish it might have

While in New York W. J. Bryan told reporter that "our present prosperity is not He has got his share, anyhow. Six years ago he was not worth a cent, and now he is said to be worth \$300,000.

A New York dispatch announces that Colonel Guffey, who "will no doubt" be the chairman of the Democratic national committee, has not yet found time to ac- retary Wilson, of the United Mine Workcept the invitation of David B. Hill to ers. The charge against Wilson on which

Secretary of War Root has accepted an invitation to address the Illinois Republican League of Republican Clubs at Peoria, Sept. 24. It will be the opening speech of the Republican campaign in that State, and, needless to say, will be an able one.

If it is true, as stated, that Senator Beveridge has promised to make some speeches in a Texas district where Senator Bailey is to speak, it simply means that the Indiana senator has put a recent unpleasant inci- judge must have thought they did or he dent behind him, and that, as an American citizen, he proposes to go wherever he

President that there are not enough com- labor leaders who were charged with viomissioned officers in the navy to properly lating the same order. Their offense may man the warships now in commission, and | have been more clear than that of Wilson, that unless a substantial increase is made in the official list the United States must | the court to rescind the order for the latstop building battleships.

President Roosevelt was in his element in addressing the national guards on the duties of a soldier, and his speech would do for permanent reference. What he said regarding the importance of keeping up the standard of American marksmanship and of performing small duties thoroughly was particularly deserving of remembrance.

The new treaty between Great Britain and Japan guaranteeing the independence of Korea is a definite outcome of the treaty made between the same powers a few months ago. It emphasizes the warning to Russia to cease further aggression in that direction, and it places Japan on the footing of a great power in maintaining the status quo in the East.

Representative Hepburn, in an interview. expressed the opinion that the greatest trouble in combinations known as trusts is the large amount of stock issued which represents no value. To eliminate the evil he suggests federal taxation of such stocks to get rid of them the same as the federal tax on the notes issued by state banks drove them out of circulation.

"Our friends on the other side are looking for an issue. They need not worry the issue is looking for them. Prosperity is the issue, and all other questions are secondary." So said Senator Gallinger in a speech delivered a few days before the adjournment of Congress. The Democratic party would not dare to declare its opposition to prosperity, yet it is opposed to all the policies on which prosperity depends,

party are not without excitement. At a lation of their orders. The writ of injuncmeeting near Columbia, S. C., Jim Tillman, | tion has been called "The strong arm of | newspaper must have something to show candidate for Governor, read an article equity," and violation of it is rightly treat- that its Washington correspondent is on ard." While Colonel Tillman was making | court to decide what constitutes a viola- | competitors must show their capacity in the

ashamed of himself, but the editor probroke up in confusion but without blood-

MR. BRYAN'S MALIGNITY.

ton speech. He had Mr. Cleveland cratic party he had the supporters of Mr. Cleveland in mind-the men who were had influence with him. It was to a syndicate in Wall street that the Cleveland administration gave the first issue of bonds under the Sherman act-bonds whose market value rose 12 or 15 per cent. as soon as in its hands. To the same Wall-street syndicate the next issue had been practically awarded when the arrangement became known and public clamor compelled an open sale. It was the same Wall-street element which persuaded Mr. Cleveland that the best the owners of the Pacific railroads could do was to pay \$42,000,000 of the \$70,000,000 due the government when the bargain was stopped by Congress. On these claims President McKinley received dollar for dollar three years later, with exception of the small amount due from the Kansas Pacific. No doubt Mr. Bryan had these facts in mind when he spoke of an aristocratic party. The recalling of these facts is not designed to reflect upon the official integrity of Mr Cleveland, but simply to indicate the meaning of Mr. Bryan in his allusion to a plutocratic and aristocratic party.

In the same spirit was the allusion of

Mr. Bryan to the defeat of the Wilson

tariff bill in the Senate in the summer of 1894. His allusion to the disloyalty of DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson | few Democratic senators who defeated the Wilson bill means Hill and Gorman, who might, if they desired, have forced the instead of the Wilson bill amended by Gorman and his caucus committee. It is the malignity of Mr. Bryan which leads him to attribute the defeat of 1894, which he calls "more disastrous than any the party has experienced since," to Mr. Cleveland's desertion of the people on the money question. If Mr. Bryan had stated the facts of the history of the Democratic disaster in 1894 he would not have declared that it was due to Mr. Cleveland's attitude on the silver question, but because of the Democratic tariff policy, which had already brought disaster to the great industries of the country. It was not the desire for silver legislation, to which Mr. Cleveland was hostile, that gave such emphatic majorities for the Republicans in the Eastern States that year, but the hostility of the people to Democratic tariff legislation Mr. Bryan is reported as declaring that | Silver was not mentioned in New York during the campaign of 1894, but David B Democratic nomination for President; but | Hill was beaten by 156,000 votes because he stood for the party responsible for the tariff legislation of the Democratic Congress. Everywhere the tariff was the issue. Mr. Bryan may have made some silver talk in 1894 on the stump, but generally the tariff was all the issue, and upon that issue the party was disastrously defeated. Mr. Bryan should not permit his hatred of Cleveland, Hill and Gorman to pervert re-

INJUNCTIONS AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.

United States Judge Jackson, of West

cent history respecting cause and effect.

Virginia, has probably acted wisely in rescinding his order for the arrest of Secthe order of arrest was issued was contempt of court in making speeches in West Virginia criticising the action of courts in general and Judge Jackson in particular for enjoining and restraining labor leaders and workingmen from doing certain things to make strikes successful. In such cases as this the exact phraseology of a restrain-Judge Jackson is not at hand the Journal violated the letter of the order or not. The | country does not know it is ruining it. would not have issued the order for Wilson's arrest, but the rescinding of the order indicates that he may have been in or other considerations may have induced ter's arrest. If Wilson's speeches were correctly reported they were not inflammatory, although somewhat caustic, and as they did not advise, encourage or suggest any interference with the rights of others construed as violating an order of the court issued for the sole purpose of protecting such rights. Courts may and ought to issue injunctions for the protection of property and individual rights from threatened injury, but there is a rational limit to their power in this regard. Judge Jackson's own definition of the writ shows there is such a limit. He says: "The orditheir property, or to reinstate the right of been deprived of it." Under this definition an injunction can only go to the extent of tions. What should lead a correspondent protecting the property or rights of those

speech is a violation of the injunction un-

must not be forgotten that it is the right

whenever it is necessary for the protection

remark that he was the author. Tillman The fact that this power is arbitrary should make courts careful not to push it too far. The protection of one man's rights cannot justify even a court in overriding his own letters. Thereupon the meeting | those of another, but it must be added that discriminating between rights and remedies is less apt to make mistakes in such matters than laymen. Judge Jackson is one A great deal of bitterness and malignity of the oldest judges in the federal judiciary, perhaps the oldest. He was appointed in 1861 by President Lincoln, and will be seventy-eight years old in a few days. said of an aristocratic and pluto- of law or his uprightness of character. He may be more technical and arbitrary than a younger judge would be, but on the genabout him, who associated with him and | eral principle that organized labor cannot be permitted to interfere with the personal or the property rights of others he is

THE BAD REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Persons who fall to read the numerous recipes for Democratic harmony that are being offered by the party leaders nowadays miss a great deal of amusement and some solemn instruction. Nothing could be funnier than the eulogies of harmony in the abstract, followed in every case by attempts to beat it into the other feilow with a club. But we are also getting a great deal of valuable information cerning the fundamental principles of government and what a deadly peril to free government and human liberty the Republican party is. We are learning that it embodies and represents all the bad forms of government and dangerous cracies there are-aristocracy, plutocracy, autocracy, monocracy and all the rest. The only true friends of democracy are those who spell t with a big D. A few days ago former Senator Vilas characterized the Republican party as a huge conspiracy against the Nation, and said that when the 'crowning mercy" of its destruction should be vouchsafed "the very purification of the Nation's soul by the fires of the strife will easily enable it to subdue the lesser forms in which Satan is embodied in our national life." An undergraduate who should produce such a sentence as that in

Mr. Bryan in his speech at Nantasket diagnosed the case somewhat differently, with practically the same result. pointed out that the two great political publican party and the latter by Democracy with a big D. He also identified the aristocracy with the plutocracy, between which and Democracy with a big D there could be no affiliation. With profound sagacity he said: "There can be only one aristocratic party in the country. There will be room enough for all the aristocrats in that when the people know what the party stands for." As Mr. Bryan has read Grover Cleveland and all his friends and followers out of the Democracy, with big D, it follows that their only place is with the plutocracy and aristocracy represented by the Republican party. Yet Mr. Bryan makes one kind concession. He says in effect that Republicans are aristocrats without knowing it. To quote his | Smart Set.

A great majority of the Republicans of to-day are Democrats at heart. They believe with Lincoln in 'government of the people, by the people and for the people. believe the only trouble is that they have not noticed the change that has taken place in the purpose and character and methods of the Republican organization. * * * There can be no doubt of the Democratic instincts of a large majority of the members of the Republican party, but that party to-day is so controlled by organized wealth that the rank and file of the party are not consulted about the policies nor are the interests of the rank and file considered by the leaders,

There is some consolation for Republicans in knowing that even in the opinion of the great and only friend of democracy as a form of government and the peerless leader of Democracy with a big D, Republicans are not wholly bad, at least not intentionally so. They are aristocrats and plutocrats without knowing it, and are really entitled to be in better company. In the present distracted condition of the Democratic party they would probably be welcome recruits to the Democracy with a big D. It is a pity the ruling party of the

CANARDS FROM WASHINGTON. doubt on that point. It will be observed by correspondents than usual. The story Secretary of the Navy Moody has gone to he has not revoked the sentence of im- that the President had selected Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, to prepare the administraa long run before Mr. Littlefield and others exposed it. Another story growing out of this was that Mr. Littlefield is to be the President's candidate for speaker because he is dissatisfied with the course Speaker Henderson pursued in reference to the Cu- Judge. ban reciprocity bill. This piece of fiction, it may be added, is exceedingly stupid, since it is well known that Mr. Littlefield himself was an "insurgent"-a fact the fictionist seems to have ignored.

Another story which has no basis other than the imagination of the author is that Secretary Shaw declared that he would limit the terms of service of employes in the departments to five years, on the ground that after that period a majority of them became comparatively worthless. There was not even a misunderstanding which could have been made a pretext for such an opinion. So firmly does Secretary thetic strike .- Muncie Times. Shaw believe in the civil-service system persons to their property when they have | that he has put the laborers in the Treasury Department under civil-service regula-

to send out such a falsehood? More recently, Washington correspondents sent out a report to the effect that less it attacks, injures or threatens such the President had asked the members of property or rights. As Mr. Wilson's his Cabinet to take the stump during the campaign. Already the report has wide cirterms and did not advise or suggest any culation, and, having been accepted as attack upon or interference with the prop- | truth, has been severely commented on by erty or rights of others the Journal is un- | the hostile press. Now Secretary Shaw deable to see how they could be construed | clares that, so far as he knows, the Presias contempt of court. The other defend- | dent made no such request of the members of his Cabinet. Secretary Moody, being asked if he had been requested by the Prested acts, for all the Journal knows, that | ident to make campaign speeches, replied were clearly in contempt of court, for it | that no such request had been made | ville Ledger. of him, and that he did not expect to go

and duty of courts to issue injunctions on the stump. These are the more prominent of the ficof private property or rights, and that they | tions which have been telegraphed since The campaigns in which there is but one | have the power and the right to punish vio- | the adjournment of Congress. Are they tion of its order and to fix the penalty same line? Whatever the cause or pretext, writer walked up and faced him with the therefor, generally fine and imprisonment. the sending of such fictions as are here tributing documents emanating from more training has been to inculcate and confirm. as he would be at any other speed.

The following is an extract from a private etter written by a well-known Indianian

to Governor Durbin: To anyone living in the Philippine islands and conversant in any measure with conditions here the attitude of the "antis" at home is exasperating beyond degree. I do not think I am a bloodthirsty man, but my understanding of war is that it is to bring about peace, and peace cannot be secured against cutthroats, assassins and murderers, torture fiends and ladrones, as the insurrectos in the Philippines have become milksop policy or squirting rose water out of atomizers. There has been no "cruelty" over here on the part of the American army, except the individual and sporadic cases which are inseparable from a state of war with human nature as it is. But ! am not disheartened at the outlook and would be very glad to participate in any up its old familiar tactics, opposing the government and the army

now serving in the army in the Philippines

It is reported that Republican candidates for the House are hard to find in two or three Democratic districts in Chicago. This should not be so, since in a large city there should be a host of young Republicans willing to make a brilliant campaign for the good of the party and in the evpectation that such service will be recognized. In this State the Republicans always put up strong men in Democratic districts to help the state ticket and let it be known that the Republican party puts up a galant fight wherever there is a fair election

and an honest count. A Washington dispatch says that Senator Spooner's friends assert that he will make a straight-out fight in the Wisconsin primaries and conventions selecting candidates to the Legislature on national issues. One county, Racine, which elected Lafollette delegates to the state convention, has nominated candidates to the Legislature and pledged them to the support of Senator Spooner. The Milwaukee Sentinel makes no mention of the purpose of the friends of Senator Spooner further than to advise conventions to pledge their candidates to

It is said that Senator Carmack is giva society oration would probably think it ing his associates of the Democratic congressional committee a great deal of conassociates have claimed that Mr. Carmack's view regarding the Philippines will lose the parties of the country represented two op- Democrats votes, but they did not learn posing ideas-aristocracy and democracy- that truth until they had committed themthe former being represented by the Re- selves to it. They have ceased abusing the are essential to legibility and permanency army in the Philippines, but Carmack keeps on and will send out his speeches.

The war which is on between the Pennsylvania railroad managers and the Wabash, led by George Gould, is not in line with the prediction of a general combination of which so much has been said. The Pennsylvania is trying to keep the Wabash from the Atlantic ports, and Gould is said tunnel into New York city. It is a good-

THE HUMORISTS.

"I suppose that work in sixty volumes is encyclopedia.

mon Elder." The Thermometer. These figures play us sorry tricks.

The summer would be fine

"No: it is called 'The Love Letters of a Mor-

If it were only 66, Instead of 99. -Washington Star.

Nothing but Praise.

"That Mr. Squeezem had nothing but praise for your sermon to-day," said the minister's "Yes, I notice that when the plate was passed | around," said the pastor, sadly

On the Farm. in our pasture shootin' at a target yistiddy. Mandy-Did he hit the bull's-eye? Zeke-No, he didn't, b'gosh, but he hit

cow's ear, consarn him Plenty of Names.

She was idling at the soda fountain. "How many different kinds of drinks do you serve here?" she asked. "Oh, ten or fifteen," replied the clerk, "but we have fifty or sixty different names for them."

"And is there no hope?" asked his sympathetic

The Last Straw.

"Just one," replied the unfortunate man, "and yet my father often told me never to sacrifice the roof above my head. But this is the bitter end. I am going out to mortgage my Panama hat!"

Making No Mistakes Now.

"We have fixed your ransom," growls the chief of the brigands, "at \$200,000." "I will try to raise the money," falters the captive missionery.

"But that is not all," continues the relentless bandit. "We must have a 10 per cent. royalty on your lecture receipts." Truly the guileless bandits had learned a bitter esson in the past.

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

The tower of the Grand Central Station of Chicago, which was built after the model of the Campanile, lost a brick the same day that the tower of Venice collapsed. Perhaps the brick of this clock tower caught the spirit of the time and went on a sympa-

Since the Sultan of Zanzibar is dead it becomes a problem as to what Hoosier will want to be there as United States consul at the next coronation. Indiana, so faithful in filling this post, should not be without representation when there are prospective festivities.-Lafayette Courier.

Gentlemen of the opposition, do you know why Gen. A. R. Chaffee is to come home from Manila? It is simply and solely because the war in the islands is over, finished, ended, subsided, suppressed, nolle ou realize it, gentlemen? It will be wise to see the point .- Marion Chronicle. There is one thing pretty certain about

the strikes now on in this country, and that nized by the employers of labor. Men of capital are determined to manage their own business without the dictation and interference of "walking delegates" and men with no interest in their concerns .- Nobles-Neeley asks that the money found on his person when arrested for irregularities

be considerably short by reason of his handling them, the request seems somewhat impudent; but what else could be expected of Neeley? He is not of a retiring disposition.-Terre Haute Tribune. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, is somewhat disgruntled because the Democratic congressional committee declines to circu-

alluded to should be stopped if newspapers | discreet sources than the eruptive mind of the irascible Tennesseean.-South Bend Times (Dem.)

William E. Curtis writes from Oyster Bay that the mosquitoes are unusually bad this eason at the Long island resorts. It is possible that President Roosevelt has induced the newspaper correspondents to send out this information to save himself from a greater pest than mosquitoes. At all events the information is consoling to people who cannot afford to go to the sea shore.-Richmond Pailadium

Senator Fairbanks has been called a politician. This is true, but he is a politician of the kind the country needs, an honest since all organized war has ceased, by any | however, is the fact that he is a statesman and one of broad gauge, conservative judgment, progressive ideas and intense Americanism. We loved McKinley. Senator Fairbanks is probably nearer the McKinley ideal than any other living man in public life. He is a true man in all that the term implies. No greater compliment can be paid him than to say that he is a true fight in which the opposition would take man. Such a man could not fail in his duty as the Nation's chief executive.-South Bend Tribune

GOVERNMENT RECORDS.

The Matter of Their Permanence Is

Vital Subject.

Washington Star. The permanence of public records of the government continues to be a most vital who have given it consideration. George Simmons, chief of the stationery division with gleeful promptness by the European of the treasury, and the man who has charge of the supplies of that department, was asked what the treasury does to secure | The more effective it is the more indignant permanence. In discussing the subject generally he said:

"The permanence of the public records of the United States is of the greatest importance, and the chief officials of the government are fast arriving at a realizing | There Will Be a Fight for Them in sense of this fact. Of all government records those of the Treasury Department are most important, as they relate to the finances and receipts and expenditures of the Nation from the beginning. Lyman J. Gage, late secretary of the treasury, than whom a more efficient head the department has never had, regarded the matas of sufficient importance to bring it up for discussion before one of President Mc-Kinley's Cabinet meetings, and the ink now used in the treasury is made after a formula approved by Mr. Gage and the chief consideration.

'The ink is made by well-known, reputable manufacturers of ink, and before being accepted is always tested in the chemical laboratory of the department. Most of the commercial inks have been found to be lacking in the necessary indelible quality. The indelible or lasting feature of those inks is sacrificed in the effort at excessive fluidity and cheapness. Nut gall and iron in sufficient quantities in an ink. A thin ink is popular with clerks and others who are not particularly interested in the feature of permanence, and an ink with a heavy body, which does not flow as freely as a thin, apiline one, is apt to be criticised and objected to by the user, who considers his own convenience only. But those who are responsible for the make-up of the public records must view the subject from an entirely different standpoint.

"Our government is yet young, but the day is not remote when many of our most important records, especially those written within the last forty or fifty years, will be illegible. It is a remarkable fact that many of the older records-those dating back to the organization of the government-are today more legible and in a better state of preservation than many of those of a later period, which goes to prove that more attention was given to the matter of permanence in the early days than latterly. "We ought to profit by this experience, as well as the experience in the same direction of other and older nations. Indeed, kings and potentates of the old world now are brought face to face with the problem of how to preserve the important written records. Not long ago the Parliament of a leading European power called for certain official papers relating to the operations of its army some twenty-five years back, and when produced they were found to be al-

most illegible. The ink had not only faded, but the paper was decomposed. So unsatisfactory were the Vatican records found to be at one time that one of the Popes deemed it necessary to call a conference of noted chemists, librarians and other experts, which was held somewhere in Switzerland, with a view of procuring paper and ink that would stand the test of time. A number of almost undecipherable documents belonging to the papal archives were submitted to the conference. "The experience of our own government

lesson on this subject. A large amount of money has been expended in patching, retaining to the period mentioned. Many of upon with aniline or deleble inks, so that | Cuba.

they became absolutely illegible. "The use of the typewriter in modern correspondence has, in a measure, dispensed with the use of copying ink. Therefore, the quality of the ribbons used on official papers becomes a matter of great importance. improved to a remarkable degree in the

"The quality of typewriter ribbons has past ten years. When typewriting machines first came into use the ink was made with a glycerin base and aniline color, like rub ber stamp inks, and the impressions could be washed off with water and faded out by a few minutes' exposure to sunlight. Now the inks are made with a vaseline or oily base and a combination of coloring matters, he including pure carbon, so that the impressions are almost as permanent as printed matter, and yet are capable of giving good permanent copy. good ribbon, and with clean type upon a good machine, both the impressions and the copies of typewritten documents are more durable than those written with pen and ink. All makes of ribbons used in the Treasury Department are subjected to careful practical and chemical tests to determine permanence of writing, durability of ribbon and working qualities. "In order to insure permanency in the public records those officers who are responsible for their make-up must ever be watchful, to prevent the introduction and use of inferior and objectionable articles."

BLOWHARDUS AMERICANUS.

Species That Does Much Damage to American Prestige Abroad.

One phase of the American invasion of Europe has not received much attention in print, but it has caused a notable lot of private wrath, has kept a goodly lot of dollars out of American pockets, and has done more harm generally to American interests abroad than can be undone by volume after volume of consular reports and trade tips.

The pest that does all this damage is a human parasite known to science as the Blowhardus Americanus. Members of this family can be found any fine day in the smoking rooms of London hotels calling loudly for "rye" and proclaiming to any one who will lend an ear that in only a few months now England will be a little oneprossed, and stricked from the docket. Can | horse colony of the United States, and that the whole bunch of British business men will be put out to grass. He, himself, he says, has come over with a line of goods that will make John Bull look seven ways | lucrative employment. One sentence in parders under \$10,000. If there were an American Chamber of

have been such an institution long ago to say, will be promptly forthcoming. if those interested had been able to agree on plans for it-profit could be found in the appointment of a committee to wait on citizens of the sort above quoted and have St. Paul Ploneer Press. a little heart-to-heart talk with them. The with the postal funds of Cuba be returned average English business man is an uncommonly reasonable being when he is not to him. Since the said funds were said to pushed along too fast, but once his stubpornness is aroused he will sacrifice his own interests to his pride. On such occasions he wouldn't buy dollar bills for sixpence each. Americans who are extend- Sir Thomas should be the fellow to get it. ing our trade so rapidly on the continent are the men who in the homely old phrase say nothing and saw wood. When such a man has a machine to sell he is careful Philadelphia Inquirer to underrate its capacity if anything. He finds many merits in the foreign machines, documents. The committee is of opinion but suggests that it might be worth while that it can do more effective work by dis- to set up one of his own make-with an

what it will do. He makes not predictions.

but is willing to pay the cost of installation in case it doesn't prove satisfactory. Not long ago there was a quiet, pleasantvoiced, modest little man who went over to England and straightaway captured a huge municipal contract for building an electric street car line. The preliminaries were all arranged and the contract was about to be signed, when a specimen of Blowhardus Americanus descended upon the town, "Aha!" says he, "it was at American who got that contract! That's the way we do! We'll show you blooming Britishers a thing or two before we ge through with you!

Indignant taxpayers hastened forthwith the municipal authorities. "Why are you taking bread out of British mouths, they demanded, "by giving this great contract to Americans who come and insult The city fathers explained that the American firm had made much the lowest bid and had guaranteed to do the work in less time than any British firm had considered possible.

'We don't care," said the taxpayers. "Either you throw out the contract or wo throw you out of office. We'll pay the difterence in price twice over if necessary. That night the contractor laid hands or his loud-mouthed compatriot, who departed hastily on the first train next morning. After a long, grim fight the American firm finally saved its contract, but only after promising to employ British workmen and use British materials (wherever possible).

There isn't an experienced, solid American business man in Europe to-day who could not tell similar stories, and who would not subscribe cheerfully to a fund for the abolition, not only of the American boaster in Europe, but also of the cartoonists at home whose pictures of weeping little John Bulls and other European representatives being humiliated in various ways by fat, prosperous Uncle Sams are copied papers. It is safe to say that every such cartoon knocks off a good many thousands dollars from American trade abroad. it makes the very folk to whom we are trying to sell our goods

THE MARCONI PATENTS.

the Courts.

New York Mail and Express. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America having begun action against the De Forrest system, whose plant is installed in the Chesebrough buildng, has now thoroughly completed all of its plans for a legal fight to establish its priority in America of the essential parts of the system. The attorneys of the Marpossession of a vast amount of technical and scientific matter bearing on wireless officers of the department, after mature | transmission and are certain that the Mar- in the way of reform would be something others, none of the three foreign systems

having been patented in this country. Lieutenant Hodgins, the United States government expert, who recently returned from Europe, where he has been examing the merits of the various systems, brought with him apparatus of the two German systems-the Braun-Siemens-Halske and the Slaby-Arco-and that of the French, Ducretet-Popoff. All three of these sysems, it is claimed, infringe on the patents held by the Marconi company in America, and should any of them be put in operation here, whether by the government or private individuals, immediate action will be taken to enjoin their use.

One company in this country holds parts of wireless patents, which, however, expire next year, so that if the Marconi is upheld in its legal attitude the company will have a monopoly c" the system in this country. With the steady development of wireless telegraphy, and its demonstrated close with the principal proposition advanced by Governor Taft, it is believed here that it will still be necessary for the apostolic delegate referred to in Cardinal Rampolla's notes to go forward to Manila the capacity of an appraiser of the

friars' properties. Monsignor Broderick, private secretary to Monsignor Sbaretti, called at the War Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Root, the substance of which has not been made public. Mgr. Broderick's principal, Mgr. Sbaretti, has been in Washngton for many weeks.

He started from Rome preceded by declaration that he had been named as archbishop at Manila, but when he reached was detained at the papal legation here. was the original understanding that in his capacity of archbishop of Manila, if he was appointed to that post, he was to negotiate directly with Governor Taft respecting church matters in the Philippines, including the friars' lands question. was clearly greatly disappointed when he learned in Washington that his plans were to be changed and that the negotiations were to be conducted at Rome instead of Manila.

The outcome at Rome, however, taken in connection with Mgr. Broderick's call, has led to the belief that Mgr. Sbaretti is, after in connection with the records growing out | all, to be archbishop of Manila. At any of the civil war (1861-65) turnishes an apt | rate, it is understood that he is to continue his journey to the Philippines, and if he does not fill the post mentioned, he may printing and rewriting many of the muster | still be named as apostolic delegate there and pay rolls of the army and navy per- in view of the experience he had in the same line in adjusting the status of the Zeke-One o' them peaky city boarders went out those important documents were printed Catholic Church properties in Cuba with on an inferior quality of paper, and written | Governor Wood while he was bishop of

WILL HELP THE RAILWAYS.

Carefully Considered English Opinion of the Panama Canal.

The assurance of the passage of the

isthmian canal bill has revived the discussion of the probable effect upon the revecompletion of such a waterway. Two theories are held in this connection. One, that | financial relief. the opening of the water route will greatly injure the business of the railways by tak-When made with a | ing from them all of the heavy traffic, as the Pacific coast which will follow this improvement will create enough new traffic to more than compensate the railways for that which will move by water. Each of these theories has its advocates, and it is only fair to say that there is room for an honest difference of opinion regarding them. * * * For ourselves we have great faith in the canal as a means of increasing railway revenues. The valleys of California will grow an abundance of the best wheat and barley in the world, and these products, while not susceptible to rail transportation | companies. across the country and thence to Europe, will find a cheap outlet through the canal and yield to the growers a large return. What this means to the railroads is well illustrated by the earnings of American railways for the past year. This revenue did not result so much from the actual movement of the grain grown on our Western prairies as from the fact that on acfarmers they became heavy buyers of mer- such a project. chandise, which moved in immense quantithat now exists, and all means that will contribute to this end should be encouraged by them. This is what Mr. Huntington and those who agree with his later views believe to be the outcome of the canal project. and it accounts in large measure, if not wholly, for the lack of opposition on the part of railways to the scheme.

Pleased the Secretary.

Washington Letter. Secretary Shaw has received a request be used by the friend in procuring more for Sunday. He will not accept any or- ticular delights the secretary: "Out here in Iowa, where both of us are known, of course such a letter would have no weight Commerce in London-and there would The recommendation, it is perhaps needless

Deserving Persistence.

decided to make a third trial for the success, but it is to be hoped that it won't get its deserts. At the same time, if the cup has to go, every one would prefer that

The Czar and the Trusts

The Czar is a sentimentalist and a doctrinaire with a confirmed belief, a belief which the whole effect of his education and sixty miles he is under as severe a strain

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Special Features That Will Make To-Morrow's Paper Worth Reading.

A PLEA FOR THE "THREE R'S-Ex-Postmaster General James points out some defects of primary education, as noted in business experience.

THE TIPPING NUISANCE-The fees exacted from travelers in

Europe for all sorts of service. SVEN HEDIN AT HOME-The famous explorer returns after three years' absence at "the roof of the

PHYSICIANS CRITICISED-Sharp arraignment of a class of practi-

tioners by Dr. Schweninger, of Berlin.

"The Doomed Name," by Beatrice Heron-Maxwell.

GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDIES-The Modern Fable of Sorrowful Bill and the Sour Grapes and Sympathetic Sep.

ICE CREAM IN INDIANAPOLIS-Enormous quantities of that delectable product consumed here.

HERVEY WHITE, SOCIALIST-Talk with a notable man of many ideas, who was in attendance at miners' con-

THEY INVEST IN MINES-Many Indianapolis men who are financially interested in Western gold mines. HOW ANIMALS ARE TRAINED-

One of the Hagenback men, now in Indianapolis, gives some interesting information. ABOUT JOHN MITCHELL-

The president of the United Mine Work Workers, his career and charac-Stories of the town, social news, literary

talk, a review of sports, labor news and

other matters of interest and importance will also be given prominent place. governmental decrees. He thinks that anything and everything can be done through the issuance of an edict that it shall be done, and he is probably convinced that the reason why things in this world don't go better is because the men to whom the responsibilities of rulership have been intrusted are not sufficiently strenuous and united in the exercise of their powers. It they would only get together and resolve

things with sufficient emphasis the re That is what seems to be the Czar's idea. It was the idea which underlay the peace conference at The Hague, and the fact that war has been going on most of the time since that conference adjourned does not appear to have opened the Czar's eyes to its fallacy. It is fallacious because it ignores the fact that human nature cannot be changed by governmental edicts and hu-

THE VATICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Interesting Theory as to Their Par-

tial Failure. Washington Star

man nature will have its way.

"The cause for the failure of the negotiations between the Pope and Governor Taft for the disposition of the friars' lands can be readily explained." This statement was made to a Star reporter to-day by a man well known in

Washington, who lately returned from a foreign trip embracing a long stay in Rome, and who more recently had been in communication with Catholic dignitaries "It will be observed that the cable dispatches to-day represent the Pope as being highly pleased at the failure of the negotiations. Naturally he is disappointed,

immediate official household were delighted Washington on his way to the Orient, he at the prospect of realizing \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 on the friars' lands. "The commission of cardinals who dealt with Governor Taft's proposals consisted of one representing the Pope and one each for the different orders of the church hold-

as it is well known that the Pope and his

ing lands in the Philippines. The proposition was to pay the money, in three installments, bearing interest, to authorities to be designated by the Pope. "The representatives of the orders were opposed to that plan. They preferred to set the negotiations adrift, to be picked up later in the Philippines, where payment of the moneys to the orders direct could be

made. They did not want the payments to go through the papal treasury. 'It is well known that the revenues of the Pope have materially decreased within the past two years, and that at this time his treasury is depleted. The United States, the largest contributor to 'Peter's Pence, which supported the Pope's privy purse, does not send as much money now as formerly. This is ascribed to waning interest, due to the ascendancy of foreign methods over 'Americanism' as it is known. Ireland, the next largest contributor, has been heavily taxed with the rest of the British

contributions have fallen off. "In France the establishment of rigorous surveillance of the monastic orders has set back the cause of the church considerably. driven many monks out of the republic and alled down the sum total of butions. In other countries of Europe industrial depression has operated to the same end, the result being that a condition exists which causes the Pope to hall with delight any proposition seeming to bear

empire to sustain the Boer war, and her

what way his treasury would be through the payment of money intended to compensate the monastic orders for loss of their property is a question not for discussion outside of the privy councils of the Vatican. It is evident to my mind, however, and in accordance with latest authentic reports received from Rome that the jealousy of the representatives of the orders over the question of payment of the money was the underlying cause for the

No matter how the negotiations at Rome end, even in the unlikely event that at the last moment the Vatican officials should commercial use, the Marconi people think such a prize is worth a strenuous fight. This declaration of the Marconi interests disposes effectually of the rumor that there will be a great combination of all wireless

E. Rollins Morse & Brother, the syndicate managers of the Marconi company, have issued the following statement "Attention having been called to the reported combination of all wireless telegraph companies, in which the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America is said to be included, Messrs E. Rollins Morse & Brother emphatically deny that count of the high prices obtained by the the Marconi company has ever considerd

Certain persons using wireless telegraphy ties. The same results will obtain in Cali- have infringed upon the undisputed patents fornia. With the development of that State | of the Marconi company, and it is the intenand the prosperity of its inhabitants will | tion of the Marconi Company to protect its come a rail traffic which will be more exclusive rights under the Marconi patprofitable to the railroads than anything ents, which it controls in the United States.

Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philip-The work of the company is going on in widely separated sections of the country. Within a short time the station at Cape Cod, intended as a transatiantic point in the United States will be opened. The station at Sagaponack, L. I., will receive messages for the public next week. These two stations will be the beginning of a chain of stations extending along the seaboard and the great lakes. A system for the United States signal

service in Alaska will be in operation by Interisland communication with he fall. the Sandwich group, provided with the latest appliances, is soon to be resumed. A proposition is also being considered which looks to wireless communication with Cuba and the West Indies.

Strain of High Speed.

The question has been raised whether, if it should be practicable to attain to a

Philadelphia Record.

speed of 100 miles or more an hour by rail. the engineer could stand the strain. It has been affirmed by a physician that such fearful going would wear out his nerves in a little while. The question has been answered already by one experienced engineer before a meeting of scientists. Asked as to the probable effects, in case of a common accident, of a speed of mora than sixty miles an hour, he said: "A smash-up at sixty miles would make splinters of everything; at 100 miles the splinters might be finer, but the destruction could not be more complete." That is to say, when an engineer runs his engine at